

TWO REAR END COLLISIONS.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED IN CONEY ISLAND HURT.

Two rear end collisions on the Coney Island trolley line yesterday afternoon resulted in the injury of many passengers.

A car on the local line of the Coney Island trolley line yesterday afternoon lost the trolley wire just after it passed the curve which approaches East Main's Bridge. This point is just north of Coney Island Creek and about half a mile from the play city. The conductor of the local, John P. Stromberger, of 181 Troutman street, Brooklyn, was some time getting the pole back. Neither he nor James Wilkinson, the motorman, thought to go back with a flag to keep off the thirty-mile an hour express trains.

Around the curve came such a train, through from New York, driven by James Wilkinson of 102 Nicholas avenue, Cypress Hills. He probably thought that the car around the curve was coming on the other track. At any rate, he did not slack until he was nearly on it. Then he reversed, but the express smashed into the local, bucking the platform of both cars and smashing the workwood of the local for about ten feet. The conductor of the local quit monkeying with his trolley and jumped just in time. The strength of his cage saved Motorman Wilkinson. But the passengers of both wrecked cars were tumbled in every direction.

The passengers had no sooner piled out than they heard groans from the wreckage. They pulled away a few loose boards, saw a man dressed as a laborer, and pulled him out. His legs were horribly mangled and he was practically unconscious. Three or four women, more shocked than otherwise hurt, were stretched out on the grass beside him. At about that time the wreckage caught fire. A few buckets of water from the creek stopped that.

The regular forces of relief on their way to the wreck had many adventures. The news as it came to the Coney Island police station had it that six or seven people were killed. The patrol wagon was hurried out. As it struck Surf avenue, dodging the Saturday afternoon crowd, it got tangled up with a trolley car. The car got out of the way and the ambulance started up, to run plump into three confused women, huddled in the middle of the street. The driver pulled his team to their haunches, but they knocked over Mrs. Helen Carlson. Her right leg was broken.

The ambulance from the Emergency Hospital and the emergency wrecking wagon, both tearing to the scene, met at a street corner head on. The ambulance was the lighter. Over the bank it went with Driver Nobb and Dr. Rayner. The ambulance fell down the bank, smashing itself pretty well over. Dr. Rayner had several ribs broken. He patched up his driver and proceeded to the wreck in the launch Govan, the ambulance being knocked out.

Dr. John W. Pierce was far down the creek when he heard the news. He jumped into a launch and arrived with Dr. Rayner. They found the unknown laborer in a bad way. Dr. Rayner decided to operate at once and amputated the worst leg. The man was too far gone, however, and died soon. Nothing on him pointed to his identity except a meal ticket made out to George Forman. He had no money in his pocket. He was standing on the back platform of the local when the train struck.

Dr. Pierce found a young man cut about the head, sitting with his arms about a very pale and sick young woman. "You need attention," said the doctor. "Take care of her first," said the man. "She's engaged to marry me."

She is Miss Irene Liddell of Newark and he is W. O. McDowell of Liberty street, New York. He lives in Newark. She appeared to be much shaken up and to be injured internally. He was bruised all over and his skull was slightly fractured. The regular hush-em-up emergency outfit of the B. R. T. was on hand early, and smuggled away a good many of the slightly hurt. The rest were piled back into the express, whose trolley was still working, and the train, pushing the local car, which had been jacked back on the track, moved on to Coney Island after twenty minutes. The invalids were transferred to the Coney Island hospital.

About twenty people got bruises and cuts. The most seriously hurt are as follows:

Albert Jensen, 25 Forsythe street, Manhattan; arm injured. James A. Brown, Jersey City Heights; broken ribs. Nathan Praschütz, 224 McKibben street, Brooklyn, scalp cut. Maurice Marjolin, same address, badly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Souilly, 470 Dean street, Brooklyn, hurt about the face and head and hurt internally.

A SECOND REAR END COLLISION. About three hours later a Culver line train running on Gravesend avenue smashed into a Reid avenue open car near the Neck road in Gravesend. The Reid avenue car had slipped its trolley and just ahead of it was an open car of the Nostrand avenue line in the same fix. The motorman of the Culver line train, John McManus, either miscalculated his distance or was unable to stop after he had caught sight of the disabled car, and the train butted the Reid avenue car with considerable force. The blow sent the Reid avenue car ahead and it in turn crashed into the Nostrand avenue car. The collision was sufficient to crumple up the platforms of both cars. No one was hurt on the train and most of those injured were on the Reid avenue car, which was sandwiched in between the train and the Nostrand avenue car ahead.

Seven persons were injured on the two trolley cars, but only one was sent to the hospital. James Watson, 20 years old, of 500 Sterling place, Brooklyn, received a serious injury to his right hip. He was taken to the Reception Hospital, in Coney

FOREST FIRE PERIL CHECKED.

FIVE COUNTIES OF NEW YORK RISK IN ALL RAIN WATER.

Four known dead and many missing. Four towns wiped out and a dozen more partially burned. Refugees fear for women saved by burning them.

Seneca, Mich., May 19.—Four known dead, a score or more serious missing, hundreds of families homeless, several millions of dollars of property burned, four towns wiped out entirely and a dozen more partially, five counties devastated and 100 square miles of territory laid waste is the record of the forest fire that swept northern Michigan peninsula yesterday and to-day.

General Superintendent W. E. Wells of the Escanaba and Lake Superior road, along which right of way the greatest loss occurred, returned to-night from a trip of inspection over the fire stricken area and says that the flames have gone down and for the time being the danger is over, unless a new gale arises.

The following summary briefly tells the story: The dead, Peter Lafont, a cook, smothered in lumber camp near Katos, died at Quinnesec, Mich., separated from their parents while the village was burning and perished. Scores of homesteaders and woodmen missing. Many have probably perished in the flames. Territory devastated: Marquette, Menominee, Delta, Acker and Dickinson counties, Quinnesec, Mich., 60, only one house remains; Saunders, Mich., 150, all wiped out; Niagara, Wis., 300, wiped out. Towns partially destroyed: Northland, Cornell, Antoine, Spring Valley, Kingsley, Woodlawn, Foster City, Salva and Metropolitan.

Details of the fire are gradually coming from the burned territory. All day long refugees and trainmen have been coming in telling tales of misery and suffering as well as bravery. The burned district extends from a point ten miles out of Escanaba to Talbot on the south, to Channing and Quinnesec on the south, to Sands on the north and back to Escanaba. While this territory has not been swept over entirely, the major portion of it north of the Northwestern line has been devastated. South of the line it burned in spots. The flames were fiercest along the Escanaba and Lake Superior line. It is in this district that a thousand or more of the small fires have been smoldering for weeks. Nothing was thought of these fires because they were not dangerous, but it only needed a wind to fan them into a mighty sheet of flames. This wind came on Friday afternoon. Toward noon the wind began to blow from the west at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

By 3 o'clock the velocity was forty miles, and by 4 o'clock the small fires seemed to have united into one large one that extended over a fifty mile stretch and swept along with a fury that no human hand could stay. The flames seemed to centre from a place called Northland, and from there swept down toward Escanaba.

Throughout the territory hundreds of woodmen were put to work to stay the fire, but it could not be fought. It marched on, and it was only by diverting its path that some of the towns were saved. First to be driven out were the woodmen in camp and the homesteaders. Hundreds of small and prosperous farms around in the territory, and the occupants of these hurried to the nearest towns for shelter. In some instances whole families came in. Many, however, reported that some of the members had been separated and left behind, and it is the fate of these that concerns most everybody.

MEMORINE, Mich., May 19.—A newspaper man who happened to be in the burned district came out this afternoon and describes the situation as appalling. "We were near a lumber camp," he says. "There were nearly 200 persons there. The first we knew of the danger was black clouds of rolling smoke that suddenly came down on us. We were miles from a lake or stream, but there were men there who had been through similar fires, and under their guidance every man was set to work digging trenches in the soft soil. "Valuable were buried, and when the danger appeared greatest the women and children were covered with earth. Then the tents and canvas sheets about the place were saturated with water and spread over them. The sixty-five horses were turned loose. Some of them broke away, but the greater number remained about the old stables and this required great work on the part of the men to keep them from trampling on the women and children. "The flames came. It seemed but a few minutes when the great forest beyond was a mass of fire, while behind us was nothing but blackness and smoke. The sod covered cabins escaped, and all were soon safely accounted for. "The property loss in this vicinity will be upward of \$1,000,000. Not a bridge, railroad or wagon survived the fire. Three children were burned to death at Quinnesec, and a second report finding the bodies of nine others near here. A Northwestern relief train ploughed through a burned bridge near Narata and not a word has been heard from the crew since. They were probably killed or burned to death in the launch."

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 19.—Later reports are that at least twenty-five farms have been wiped out in the immediate vicinity of Marquette, a total loss of upward of \$100,000. There has been some loss of human life. The condition of the homeless is pitiable in the extreme. Much live stock has perished. A million dollars is considered a small estimate of the loss throughout this part of the peninsula to date, but this figure promises to be greatly increased. In addition to towns already reported destroyed or menaced, advice received here indicates that Ewen, Thomaston, Trout Creek, Munising Junction and Pelfoga, Mich., and Niagara, Florence and Commonwealth, Wis., are in much peril.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., May 19.—Flames from stumps in a back yard, fanned by high wind, burned to the ground the entire portion of the business district of Quinnesec, Mich., last night, leaving hundreds homeless and without food or clothing. Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. Thirty frame structures were demolished.

The Samolet, Rockland Breakwater, Maine. Announcement of the Rockland Breakwater, Maine. The Samolet, Rockland Breakwater, Maine. Announcement of the Rockland Breakwater, Maine.

Next Peace Conference in May, 1907. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. THE HAGUE, May 19.—It is now practically certain that the second peace conference will be held here at the end of May, 1907.

Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. Open until June 1st.

MONOTYPES FOR INDIA. The London Monotype Machine Co. has received order from the Government of India for 16 additional Casting Machines and 20 additional Keyboards.—Ad.

DEMANDS \$5,000 FROM FRANCIS.

Police Seek Man Who Sent Threatening Letter to Missouri's Ex-Governor.

St. Louis, May 19.—David R. Francis, former Governor and president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, refused to meet an unknown letter writer, who invited him to take \$5,000 to a lonely spot in St. Louis county last Thursday night or suffer the consequences. Instead Mr. Francis turned the letter over to Chief of Detectives Desmond, who sent Detectives Schenck and Cabanne to the place. After waiting for several hours the detectives returned, convinced that the letter writer was a crank without sufficient courage to back up his threats.

The letter named the rendezvous as 4500 East Avenue and cautioned Mr. Francis to come alone and bring the \$5,000 in currency. It instructed him to make three signals, which were to be answered by the writer. It is said that Mr. Francis, who was about to leave to attend the Missouri Bankers' Convention at Excelsior Springs when the letter was received, was more amused than terrified by the threat.

ANDOVER BOYS DUCK LANDLORD.

Who Objected When He Caught a Student Kissing a Waitress.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 19.—Landlord Stewart of the Phillips Inn was seized last evening by a crowd of fifty masked students and was ducked in a horse pond. Proceeding to the inn the students carried a wandering German band and pressed it into service. The ducking of Stewart is the culmination of bad blood between him and a number of students at the academy. It is said that he has forbidden several students the privileges of the inn because of their attentions to the young women in the party waitress. Mr. Stewart is said to have recently caught a Montreal youth kissing one of the girls and he forbade the student ever to enter the inn again. The Phillips Inn is an academic institution and is maintained largely for the accommodation of parents who wish to visit the pupils. The landlord is held responsible by the school authorities for everything that goes on there.

BANK FOR LABOR MEN OPENED.

The Commercial Trust and Savings of Chicago Begins to Do Business.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Commonwealth Trust and Savings Bank, long planned by labor union men as their own bank, was opened for business to-day. It was opened under circumstances making it practically a private bank, although it is a corporation under the territorial banking laws of Arizona. George Drebbel, president of the bank, was unable to tell how much paid up capital the bank has with which to start business, but he was certain it must be as much as \$25,000. The institution has not had its affairs examined by any authorized public official. Under the laws of Arizona it is not necessary for a bank to have any certain amount of paid up stock before opening its doors, although in Illinois the amount required is \$200,000. The capital stock of the bank is fixed at \$600,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The first depositor in the new institution was a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

NEW FUNDRAISER STRIKE.

Downtown Coach Drivers Hope to Get as Much as Their Fellows.

The funeral drivers who form Local 164 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters intend to strike to-day. Their territory covers all of Manhattan below Fourteenth street. As many as fifty funerals and an equal number of weddings will be interfered with if men cannot be found to take the strikers' places. The uptown local, 643, which struck last week, obtained an increase in wages to \$100 a week and a reduction in the time to twelve hours and on twelve hours off. They organized four months ago and numbered about 500. The men have been getting \$8 to \$10 a week and working fourteen hours.

When the union was formed the employers on their side organized as the New York Funeral Coach Owners' Association. According to William Smith, the business agent of the union, the downtown members of the association agreed to pay \$13 for fourteen hours a day. This was refused and the men will strike for the full demand of \$14 wages and twelve hours work. Poland Spring House, Open May 20th. Special representative will remain in New York for another week to make engagements both for the above and the Stanton House always open at Poland Spring, Me. The Stanton House, 28th, Rockland Breakwater, Maine's greatest shore resort. Communicate with Poland Water, 10 Park Place (Tel. 600 Corlies), or Hiram Rucker & Sons, 117 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open May 20th. Tel. 476 Madison Sq.—Ad.

RUSSIAN STAND ON CORUS.

Report That Czar Will Not Recognize the Japanese Protectorate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Tokyo, May 19.—It is expected that Foreign Minister Kato will succeed Baron Hayashi as Japanese Minister to Great Britain. There is keen interest in well informed circles over a report that Japan is confronted with a delicate diplomatic problem. It is asserted that Russia is determined to ignore the Japanese-Corpus treaty and the Japanese protectorate over Corus. Russia contends that the Treaty of Portsmouth recognizes the independence of Corus. It is rumored that the British and German Governments are supporting Japan. America and France are silent on the question.

MONEY TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Money That Rich Men Living Along the Hudson May Furnish It.

MOORE VERNON, N. Y., May 19.—It is rumored that rich people along the Hudson headed by John D. Rockefeller, will raise the money to acquire the lands and quarries necessary for the protection of the Palisades just as soon as Gov. Higgins signs the bill of Senator Carpenter, which was passed as the last session of the Legislature. This bill extends the protection of the Palisades as far north as Stony Point and contains a further provision for preserving Hook Mountain. It is said that the property to be acquired will cost about \$1,000,000. The entire sum needed is said to be positively assured. Mr. Rockefeller, it is reported, will give a considerable part of the entire sum. The blasting shakes his house at Pocantico Hills, and he is alive to the matter.

ACQUIT JERSEY POSTMASTERS.

Mayor Fagan's Charges of Pernicious Political Activity Not Sustained.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou to-day dismissed the charges of pernicious political activity against the postmasters at Hoboken, West Hoboken, Bayonne, Arlington and Weehawken, in connection with the city elections last year. Soon after his election Mayor Fagan wrote to President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Cortelyou charging the postmasters with undue political activity, and submitted the names of a number of persons who he said had knowledge of the facts. An exhaustive inquiry was made by order of the Postmaster-General, with the result that the charges were found to be wholly unsubstantiated in every case. The witnesses cited by Mayor Fagan were questioned by postal inspectors, but in nearly every instance denied knowing anything tending to prove pernicious political activity against the five Jersey postmasters. Some of the witnesses testified that they knew the postmasters had not erred.

YACHT PASTIME MISSING.

She Was Last Seen ON Chatham, Mass., May 11, in Distress.

BOSTON, May 19.—Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the schooner yacht Pastime and Capt. H. F. Colby and James Morse, who were aboard her. The schooner was last seen off Chatham on May 11 in distress. While off the Chatham bars the yacht sprung a leak and the life savers rushed to her assistance. The life savers helped bail the yacht out and Capt. Colby refused to accept further assistance. He thought he could make either Vineyard Haven or Hyannis, where he could report to the owners of the yacht in New York. The yacht never made port and no trace of her can be found.

FEAR OF THE LIGHTNING.

Burns Powder Out of 500 Cartridges Without Exploding Any of Them.

MATADOR, Tex., May 19.—Lightning struck the store of Moore & Evans at this place to-day and burned all the powder out of 500 pistol cartridges without exploding any of them. Several men in the store were knocked down and seriously hurt.

MARRIED IN A HOSPITAL.

Girl Accidentally Shot by Her Fiance Would Not Postpone the Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Bessie Regan of 3705 Baring street was married this afternoon in the Presbyterian Hospital by Magistrate Boyle to David Coldren. The two had planned to be married this afternoon, and the wedding was at their future home, 418 Budd street, getting it ready for occupancy. Coldren had a revolver and was showing Miss Regan how to use it when it was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered the girl's back. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital and Coldren was arrested. He begged so hard to be allowed to see his fiancée that he was taken to the hospital under guard. Miss Regan expressed the desire to have the ceremony postponed, but the bridegroom, who was postmaster, and Magistrate Boyle performed the ceremony. The bride's condition is critical.

PERKINS GAINS ON CUMMINS.

Fight for the Gubernatorial Nomination in Iowa Becomes Closer.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—This has been a crucial day in the fight between Gov. Albert B. Cummins and George D. Perkins for the Republican nomination for Governor. Out of eleven counties holding caucuses or conventions Perkins to-day captured 166 delegates and Cummins 31. This makes the standing of the two candidates to date: Cummins, 534, and Perkins, 565. In the State convention there will be 1,666 delegates, requiring 821 to nominate. Cummins maintained a big lead until last week, when the south half of the State began to swell the Perkins column. The outcome of the Governorship fight may have an important bearing on the election of a successor to Senator J. P. Dolliver by the General Assembly next winter. Should Perkins win his supporters may decide to present a candidate opposing Dolliver. If Cummins wins he will be a candidate himself against Dolliver.

CEAR LIKELY TO YIELD PART.

REFUSAL OF DUMA'S DEMANDS WOULD MEAN REVOLUTION.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, May 19.—Russia's critical day has come at last, and the issue between autocracy and constitutional government must now be settled for all time. The nation's demand for freedom has been made peacefully and without threats, yet every one knows except, possibly, the Czar himself, that the coming of revolution will be the bloodiest revolution the world has seen. One would think that resistance under such circumstances would not be dreamed of. Nevertheless it is seriously contemplated. The reactionaries who surround the Emperor still believe or profess to believe that force will still avail to hold the Russian people in subjection. They bitterly regret the Emperor's "weakness." In a moment of panic last October when he saw an engine which now threatens the destruction of the bureaucracy. Some there are among them who realize that their power is doomed, but the majority of the reactionaries continue to urge the sovereign not to surrender the traditional unlimited authority of his throne without a struggle.

The extreme nature of the Duma's demands serves to strengthen their arguments and influence, but they have lost one great advantage. They no longer have a monopoly of personal access to the Emperor. The people's representative is at last free to face with the sovereign and is able to put before him all their grievances, all their hopes, all their demands. Moreover, Prof. Murotseff, the head of the Duma and the delegation to call on the Czar to-morrow, is a man of sufficient courage to point out to the timid ruler the terrible consequences of turning a deaf ear to the voice of his people. This advantage alone in dealing with the weak, vacillating nature of the Russian Emperor, may be sufficient to decide the momentous issue, but upon the situation as it stands no decisive reply can be expected from the throne.

The Duma is in no temper to endure shilly-shallying, but full concession of any of the three main points of the popular demands can hardly be hoped for at present. The first and most insistent claim, that of general amnesty, will probably be granted in part. Nobody pretends to know what will be said in reply to the demands for the abolition of the right to punish by administrative order. Such a reform would deprive the bureaucrats of their chief weapon of repression and they will do their utmost to retain it. The most extreme demand of the Duma is that for land distribution, and upon this the peasantry, who are the real Russia, are most insistent. They go further in this than even the French revolutionists. They declare full adherence to the great principle acknowledged by all Asiatic communities, that "whose is the soil is the soil." They will probably submit to some compromise in the form of quit rent, but what they ask is expropriation of all State domains, which are larger still, and much land owned by the great proprietors, in fact, all the cultivable and forest land of Russia. It is significant that even the landed proprietors in the Duma itself thought it unwise to vote against this sweeping demand of the masses. They knew that in an agrarian rising they and their families would suffer far more than they would under the operation of any law, however drastic and revolutionary. They know, and know also that if it grants this prayer, it will rectify the peasants' revolution which might destroy the dynasty will become impossible.

A bold statesman in the Czar's situation might possibly try the expedient of granting partial amnesty and general expropriation of the lands and then dissolve the Duma in the hope that the country would be satisfied with these concessions and would permit other institutions, including the autocracy, to go on in the same old way. But, decisive policy can be expected from Emperor Nicholas. He will probably throw a few sophs to his discontented subjects and find in the end that he will be compelled to yield much more than would have sufficed if graciously conceded at the outset. The only choice for such a man after all is to rule as a constitutional monarch, obeying in the end all the dictates of the Duma, or to make a further attempt to reign as a despot with incompetent ministers as his agents and the army as his sole bulwark. The latter alternative, whether he knows it or not, means a speedy revolution and his inevitable destruction.

The Duma itself, as the first assembly of the Russian people, makes a fascinating study. It is a primitive, heterogeneous body, but bristling with virile energy. There are some 170 peasants, sunburnt, heavy browed countrymen in top boots and blouses, and a sprinkling of 111 forms of order which interfere with getting quickly at the great issues they have at heart. The members speak of each other by their surnames. They address the assembly as "Gentlemen" and sometimes as "Comrades." The president interrupts the speakers and gives little lectures upon the procedure in other parliaments. The members this week spoke twice or more on the same question and frequently insisted upon giving explanations of previous speeches. There is a strong tendency to use burning language, yet all the proceedings are conducted with perfect order and dignity. The Russian Duma, in fact, is destined to become one of the greatest representative institutions of the modern world. The power which created it cannot destroy it. With or without the Czar it will shape and direct the destinies of this vast empire from this time forth.

NO BIRTHDAY AMNESTY DECREE.

Czar Did Not Take the Action That Had Been Predicted.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, May 19.—This was the Czar's birthday and the usual batch of promotions and decorations was announced, but contrary to expectation there was no decree of amnesty to mark the event. President Murotseff of the Duma was present at the luncheon at the Alexander Palace in honor of the day, but he did not present the Duma's address officially until to-morrow.

POUND SPRING HOUSE—SPECIAL.

Admission Free of Text Count.—Ad.

Poland Spring House, Open May 20th. Special representative will remain in New York for another week to make engagements both for the above and the Stanton House always open at Poland Spring, Me. The Stanton House, 28th, Rockland Breakwater, Maine's greatest shore resort. Communicate with Poland Water, 10 Park Place (Tel. 600 Corlies), or Hiram Rucker & Sons, 117 Broadway, N. Y. City. Open May 20th. Tel. 476 Madison Sq.—Ad.

P. R. R. TO FIGHT CRAFT HUNT.

HIGH OFFICIALS PREPARE TO MEET FURTHER INQUIRY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials met to-day to plan to meet further inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the craft practiced by officials of the corporation. Conferences were held with Solicitor Francis Cowan and other legal props of the Pennsylvania. They were long and numerous. Cablegrams were sent to and received from A. J. Casatt, president of the company, who is now in London. These were long and numerous, too.

At the one conference First Vice-President Green, Second Vice-President Fugate whose department is the operating one, in which is the main task of graft; Fourth Vice-President Thayer, who has so far been chief apologist for the road, and Third Vice-President Rea, whose name figured in yesterday's testimony, were all in earnest converse with the men of law. Before this big council of chiefs at intervals filtered many of those lesser officials who had appeared before the commission and had confessed to receiving stock and gifts. William A. Patton, chief assistant to President Casatt in Philadelphia, who has long been mentioned secretly as one of the holders of stock in favored coal companies, was an anxious participant. One order went out during the day as fruit of the big pow-wow. This was to all officials who haven't been subpoenaed by the commission and commands them to furnish the legal department of the Pennsylvania at once a full list of their mine holdings, how they were acquired and much other data.

It is admitted by the Pennsylvania people that the last onslaught of the commission took them completely by surprise and they do not propose to be again so taken if it is possible to avoid it. Their action, however, is regarded as locking the stable door after the horses are stolen. "How much does Glasgow know?" is the question all are asking. There is no doubt that the coal operators filled the commission's lawyer up to the hilt with ammunition. It was through their promptings that Glasgow was enabled to drag from reluctant witnesses the story of "gifts" from the coopers dependent upon them for cars. When the commission comes to town on Wednesday its fire will be directed entirely upon Chief Assistant Patton and Pittsburgh Assistant Robert Pitcairn. It is hinted that they are marks for others still higher up. At Friday's session there were many significant hints at big stock holdings under fictitious names in favored companies, notably the Keystone Coal and Coke Company and the Berwind-White Company. Just how Patton and Pitcairn acquired their holdings and whether they hold the blocks for themselves or for others still "higher up" will be two lines of inquiry. A strenuous effort will be made by the railroad counsel to block all efforts of Glasgow to break through Pitcairn and Patton to reach the others. The question of just how much Glasgow knows is the puzzle. Scores of civil prosecutions by coal operators are threatened against the railroad as a result of the revelations of favoritism and rebates. There is a feeling among them that the bars are down.

It was said that Vice-President Green's statement yesterday, voicing the surprise of the railroad upon the grand jury's course, is the first sign of a grandstand play in which, after an investigation by a committee of the company, some of the offending employees of the corporation will be discharged. This was taken up at the conference to-day, but is said to have been dismissed for two considerations: first, that if the investigation is carried on to its logical conclusion, that is the dismissal of all whose hands are stained with graft, it might interfere with the operation of certain divisions of the road; and second, that dismissals would probably lead to too many disclosures on the part of the scapegoats. This plan, at least for the present, has been laid upon the table.

CASATT NOT TO RESIGN.

Emphatically Denies That Report, but Won't Discuss Disclosures.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 19.—A. J. Casatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is spending a short holiday in London. When seen to-day and asked about the disclosures made this week before the Interstate Commerce Commission he said he must decline to discuss that matter for the present. Mr. Casatt authorized an emphatic denial of the report that he might resign. "NO REPORT THIS SESSION" On the Inquiry Into Coal, Oil and Railroad Affairs. WASHINGTON, May 19.—The statement was made at the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that that body does not expect to make a report to Congress at this session on the relations of the railroads with the coal and oil industries. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, joint author of the Tillman-Gillespie resolution under which the commission is now proceeding, was anxious to have a report submitted before adjournment, but the pending investigation will probably be more prolonged than was at first supposed. The members of the commission who sat in the hearing at Philadelphia returned to Washington very much satisfied with the disclosure that officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company control large blocks of stock in coal companies. The commission is in a position to submit a report as to the

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